

The Lizards of the "Chevert" Expedition,
By WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S.

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SECOND PAPER.
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FAMILY GECKOTIDÆ.

28.—DIPLODACTYLUS ANNULATUS.

Subelongate; internasal shields small, contiguous and rounded behind; chin shields, four, the first pair rather large, lozenge-shaped, and meeting behind the rostral, the others small and round; upper labials seven, lower six, the last of each small; scales, on the head granular, getting rather larger towards the muzzle, on the back minute and thickly interspersed with flattish lightly carinated tubercles, on the ventral surface smooth, and on the tail, above, strongly carinated and forming raised rings, beneath smooth, with broad shields; preanal pores, five, in a straight transverse line; colour, above yellowish white, prettily marked all over with dark brown, beneath yellowish; the tail, which is slight, tapering, and longer than the body, is ringed throughout with alternate yellow and black bands.

Total length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Palm Islands.

29.—PERIPIA PAPUENSIS.

Muzzle rather obtuse; chin shields four, the two next the rostral lozenge-shaped, and a little longer than the others; labial shields nine in both jaws; eyes large, surrounded by a ring of small white scales; pupil elliptical; scales immediately in front of the vent very small, above these two or three transverse series of scales, extending on to the thighs larger than the other abdominal scales, the whole upper surface studded with irregular rows of small tubercles, which on the tail are elevated and pointed, and assume the appearance of rings; plates beneath the toes large, and as long as broad; tail depressed, tapering;

colour above a minutely dotted grey, beneath yellowish white, each scale having one or more minute brown dots invisible to the naked eye.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One specimen from Katow.

30.—PERIPIA ORNATA.

Chin shields numerous, but very small; labials twelve on each jaw; pupil elliptical; toes with five pairs of plates at the extremity, and single plates behind; tail cylindrical, pointed; preanal pores 25 in a curved transverse line; colour yellowish grey, prettily marked with numerous irregular wavy bars of brown and yellow, and with a longitudinal band of brown along the side of the head and neck.

Total length, 3 inches.

Hab. Port Moresby.

31.—PERIPIA LONGICAUDIS.

Form slightly depressed, muzzle obtuse; chin shields six, the middle pair pentagonal and elongate, the next shields smaller, the outer one on each side small and round; upper labials nine, lower seven, all becoming smaller from the muzzle backwards; pupil elliptical; ear opening oblong; toes dilated towards the point, with seven short broad divided plates beneath; claws small; tail longer than the body, slightly depressed and tapering to a fine point, with the central scale on the under surface large; colour, pale mottled grey above, yellowish beneath.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Endeavour River.

There is a good deal of the character of the genus *Gehyra* about this species, but Gray's generic descriptions compel a separation.

32.—PERIPIA DUBIA.

A small round shield between the internasal shields in a depression which extends to the middle of the rostral; chin shields six or more, the middle pair elongate, the rest getting gradually

shorter; upper labials eleven, lower nine; pupil elliptical; ear opening oblique, oval; toes dilated with about eight pairs of very short and broad plates beneath; preanal pores fifteen; tail shorter than the body, round and tapering, with a row of broad plates beneath; colour above yellowish brown, marbled with darker, beneath yellowish.

Length, 4 inches.

Hab. Cape Grenville.

This species also is quite of the *Gehyra* type, but the plates beneath the toes are distinctly divided.

33.—PERIPIA MARMORATA.

Muzzle obtuse; a deep rectangular emargination on the upper part of the rostral shield, and a space between the internasals filled with granular scales; upper labials twelve, the last three or four small, lower eleven, the last three very minute; chin shields as in the last species; ear openings large and deep; toes much dilated, with ten or twelve very short and broad pairs of plates beneath; tail much shorter than the body, slightly depressed and tapering gradually to a point, with the middle scales beneath larger than the others, but not so wide as those of the last species; form rather robust and flat; colour above, marbled black, brown, and grey, beneath dingy white.

Length, 6 inches.

Hab. Katow.

34.—PERIPIA BREVICAUDIS.

Form robust and rather depressed; tail short, somewhat depressed, broad and strangulated at the base and pointed at the tip; rostral and internasal shields as in the last species; chin shields with smaller ones at the sides; labials about nine above and below, the posterior shields minute; ear openings small and round; preanal pores thirty-one; toes dilated with about ten short and broad divided plates beneath; colour reddish-brown, varied with black and grey.

Length, 6 inches.

Hab. Darnley Island.

34.—*GEHYRA OCEANICA*.

Gray, Z.M. 57—Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 163.

Gehyra gularis, Gray, B.M.

Gecko oceanicus, Less., Voy. Coq., t. 2, fig. 3.

Hemidactylus oualensis, Dum. and Bib., Erp., gen. iii, 350, t. 28, fig. 7.

One specimen from Port Moresby. It differs somewhat from the specimens I have from Fiji, but from my single specimen I can scarcely venture to make a new species.

35.—*HETERONOTA FASCIATA*.

Form elongate; head broader than the neck; internasal shields medium size and not contiguous, two granular scales intervening; upper rostral large, truncate behind, and depressed in the middle; under rostral very large and triangular behind, with a small subtriangular plate in the angle formed between it and the first labial; labials seven on each side above and below, the two last shields very small; eyes large, with a heavy scaly curtain above, pupils round; ear openings distinct, round, the tympanum not deep; scales on the back granular, with about ten irregular series of roundish tubercles, each with several minute keels or striæ, those on the legs and under surface of the body small, round, convex, and bicarinate, and those on the tail larger, oval, unicarinate, and in concentric rings; legs long and slender; tail about the length of the body; colour mottled grey, with brownish cross bands of irregular form from the muzzle to the base of the tale.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Hall Sound.

36.—*HETERONOTA MARMORATA*.

Form moderately elongate; internasal shields very short and contiguous, chin shields smaller and more rounded than in the last species; upper labials 8, the last two very small; lower labials 6, the last one very minute; pupil elliptical; ear openings round; scales on the back, as in the last species, but with the

tubercles much more numerous; tail round, tapering, about the length of the body, very slightly ringed, and with the scales beneath smooth, but not large; colour, above, yellowish brown, spotted and barred with deep brown or black, under surface dingy yellow. Length, from 3 to 4 inches.

I have specimens of this lizard from Fitzroy Island and Endeavour River. It seems to approach very nearly to *Heteronota Binoei*, Gray, excepting in the tail, which, in that species is described as having a series of broad shields underneath.

37.—*HETERONOTA EBORACENSIS*.

Form rather robust; head broad; tail much shorter than the body; internasal shields rather short and not contiguous, labials 9 upper and 8 lower, the last two of each very small; scales mostly tricarinate; tubercles on the back numerous and nearly smooth; scales on the tail all smooth; colour, above speckled grey and black, legs and under surface pale with numerous minute black dots.

Length, 3 inches.

Hab. Cape York.

FAMILY AGAMIDÆ.

38.—*TIARIS PAPUENSIS*.

Head subtriangular, rounded in front, rather concave above, margined by an angular slightly curved ridge from the eye to the muzzle, flat on the sides and swollen behind; rostral shield more than twice as broad as high, and slightly emarginate in the middle with a row of small hexagonal smooth plates behind; lower rostral rounded behind and as broad as long; upper labials 11, the first seven subequal, the eighth square, and the last three low and elongate; lower labials 10, the first eight subtetragonal, the two last low and elongate; eye large, deep, and surrounded by many series of small scales; ear openings large and round with the drum superficial; nostrils oblong in the upper part of a shield of the same shape; occipital plate white, nearly round, in the centre of a deep transverse furrow at the back of the head;

smooth plates of various sizes occupy the whole side of the head from the muzzle to the ear, and beneath the ear on the swollen part of the head are three rows—4, 3, 2,—of large white, smooth plates; beneath the lower labial shields are also two or three series of smooth but small plates; gular pouch large, longitudinally folded, attached to the breast between the fore legs. and covered with small keeled scales becoming smaller behind; a crest of high, obtusely-pointed, very compressed scales sloping backwards, but not arcuated, extends from the back of the head to the first-fifth of the tail with a short break over the fore legs; a slight skinny ridge extends from the front of the shoulder along the side to near the hind legs; scales all keeled, those near the back square and pointing upwards and backwards, those on the sides pointing backwards, those on the belly larger, more acutely keeled and converging towards the centre, those on the legs like the belly, on the soles of the feet small, and on the tail largest, the keels forming longitudinal angular ridges; legs long and moderately robust; general form very compressed, especially towards the back; tail very long, taper, and moderately compressed; colour of the head, dark brown above with a few white scales of rather larger size than the others, and whitish on the sides and underneath with a few dark lines under the chin, and with the back part of the pouch reddish brown; back and sides of the body whitish yellow, marked with patches of black scales, a portion of the sides behind the shoulder being much darker; under surface dingy yellow; a broad, curved, whitish patch extends from the head behind the ear to the shoulder; the tail is more or less distinctly marked throughout by imperfect, broad, brown rings.

Total length, 2 feet 6 inches, of which the tail occupies 1 foot 9 inches.

One specimen was taken at Hall Sound.

This species differs from *Tiaris megapogon* (*Lophyrus dilophus* of Dum. and Bibr.) which is also from New Guinea, in many important particulars, judging from Dumeril and Bibron's description and plate.

39.—TIARIS LONGII.

This species answers in many respects to the description I have given above of the last species, I shall therefore only notice the points in which the two species differ.

Head black, depressed between the eyes and widely furrowed on the occiput with a very small occipital plate; rostral shield not emarginate above, with four small square, smooth plates behind; under rostral subtriangular; upper labials long and low; lower labials 9; angle of the head under the ear much swollen, and with only a few large scales or plates; gular pouch entirely black, longitudinally folded, with a cross angular fold behind; crest scales not so long on the neck before the interruption as in the last species but more numerous, on the back high and a little arcuated, on the tail lower and ceasing at one-third of the length; general colour, brown above, with a few yellow marks, and dingy brown below, getting lighter towards the tail, which is much compressed and faintly ringed with brown and yellow.

Total length, 2 feet 4 inches, tail 1 foot 10 inches.

This is the first of the genus I have heard of as being found in Australia.

My specimen was presented to my Museum by Mr. Mark H. Long, of William-street, after whom I have named it, and was taken in some part of Northern Queensland.

40.—LOPHOGNATHUS LATERALIS.

Head subtriangular and flat above, with an angular margin; rostral shield three times broader than the height, smooth, and of a white colour, with five smooth small white plates behind; gular pouch very small, but showing several folds marked more or less with smooth, ivory-looking scales; the posterior angle of the head under and behind the ear armed with a compressed, sharp-edged, protruding ivory-looking process; an erect crest of compressed, triangular, obtusely-pointed scales on the nape, continued along the back and beginning of the tail by shorter compressed, spiny-pointed, firm scales; all the scales keeled, those on the legs, ventral surface and tail largest; the whole upper

surface and sides of a deep chocolate brown, with a broad, well-defined streak of reddish yellow on each side from the ear to the tail; the under surface brownish yellow; sides of the head under the line of the nostril, eye and ear white, or nearly so; tail irregularly and indistinctly barred with yellow and brown, and not compressed.

Total length 1 foot 10 inches, tail 1 foot 4 inches.

One specimen from Katow.

According to the description and plate given by Dr. Gray, of *Lophognathus Gilbertii*, from Port Essington, it is very distinct from the present species, and I am not aware that any other species of the genus has hitherto been described.

41.—GRAMMATOPHORA JUGULARIS.

Scales strongly keeled, and acutely pointed, a few very slightly elevated along the middle of the nape; nostrils small and round, near the centre of a large plate; head, above brownish yellow, with black edged brown spots and rings, one near the muzzle, two occupying the space between the eyes, and a few small ones about the occiput; back yellow, with a series of large, black-edged brown patches down the middle; sides of body and legs of a darker hue, sides of the head and all the under surface white, with 6 longitudinal narrow brown lines indistinct on the body, but distinct under the head, where they join in pairs from the centre outwards; tail irregularly ringed.

Total length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 3 inches.

Several specimens were taken at Cape Grenville.

Description of some new species of Birds from New Britain, New Ireland, Duke of York Island, and the South-East coast of New Guinea, by E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S.

NASITERNA PUSILLA, SP. NOV.

Nasiterna pusio, Sclater; Ramsay, P.L.S. of N. S. Wales. Vol. 1, pt. 4, p. 393.